WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE

FRENCH INTERVENTION AT GAETA.

SARDINIAN NAVY FORCED TO RETIRE INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860. The steamship North American, from Liverpoo November 1, via Londonderry 2d, arrived at this port at 61 p. m. of Sunday.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Earl of Dundonald died in London, Oct. 31, aged 85. Parliament had been further prorogued, from the 6th

FRANCE. Formidable naval and military preparations were going on, and some writers construe the recent council of war at St. Cloud as a palpable indication of an eventful campaign. The Emperor, on the 31st, reviewed 20,000 men near Paris. Bivouacking, and all the proceedings of a regular campaign, were pre-The Bourse, on the 31st, was firmer. Rentes ad-

The Bourse, on the 31st, was firmer. Rentes advanced 4, closing at 69f. 25c.

Very active warlike preparations were going forward in France, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs had pronounced against France taking part in any new conflict between Sarcinia and Austria.

It was reported that the Austrian Enveys had notified the Emperor that unless the warlike preparations of Piedmont were discontinued, and the Hungarian legion disbanded, Austria would immediately commence hostilities.

legion disbanded, Austria would immediately commence hostilities.

Five hundred of the Irish Papal brigrade had passed through France, en route for Ireland.

The London Dady News of the 31st says the Emperor of the French has placed four ships of the line before Gaeta, with orders to prevent an attack on that fortress by Admiral Persano, and if necessary, to sink his ships. Under these circumstances, Admiral Persano will take no part in the approaching siege of Gaeta.

The same paper denounces this as direct intervention by France, and says Europe must not be allowed to remain a victim to all this mystery and repeated sur-prises.

On the 27th the Sardinian flotilla cannonaded the Royalists near Gaëta. The French Admiral dispatched a frigate to stop the firing. Admiral Persano retired and returned to Naples, expressing regret at the conduct of the New York. duct of the French

duct of the French.

Austria put the three following questions to Russia:
Will your Government recognize the facts which
have been, or may be, accomplished in Italy?
Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter supported by another great power, what would be
their attitude?
In the event of another war, and its being transferred to German territory, what would Prussia do?
The answers are not given, but Count Rechberg

The answers are not given, but Count Rechberg stated that Austria was about to issue a circular note to its representatives abroad, giving the results.

The German journals are manimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure.

The Loudon Morning Advartiser asserts, on the authority of an official dispatch, that Victor Emanuel was to immediately bombard Gaeta by sea and land.

Capua had been definitely occupied by Garibaldi's froms.

Marshal O'Dennell, in the Cortes, on the 29th, re-iterated that Spain had resolved to remain neutral in the affairs of Italy. He also protested against the doubts expressed of the loyalty of Napoleon toward the Spanish Government.

THE LATEST.

The Paris Press esserts that the sovereigns at
Warsaw united in promising assistance to Austria if
she were attacked by Fiedmont.

SPAIN. Marshall O'Donnell announced in the Senate that Rosas would proceed to Rome on a mission; but that Spain was resolved to observe a strict neutrality in affairs of Italy.

LATEST—Via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2, 1860.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at Cowes on the 1st inst.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Queens-

CHINA. The China mails are not yet received, but the fol-

lowing details had come to land of the taking of the Taku Forts. The northern forts we e captured after three hours lighting, and the others surrendered. The allies lost 400 killed and wonned. They occupied Tien Tien. The Embassadors, who were there, would soon proceed for Pekin, with a caval y.

The rebels had withdrawn from Shangrai.

China telegrams received yesterday via Trieste state

that an early submission was expected. The settlement of silks amounted to 8, 700 bales.

The public rales of tea yesterday went off, in most cases, at previous rates.

The Times considers that unless some unforeseen

event changes the fortunes of war, a few days must suffice to drive the Bourbon sovereign from Gaeta. Brazil and River Platte mails have arrived. News

Brazil and River I fact characteristics.

Mostly anticipated.

Hides were duil. The Wood crop promised well. Freights low. Exchange dog act. At Bahia the stock of Sugars was nearly exhausted; sales unimportant. Cutton—No sales for exportation. Exchange 254. At Pernambuco the entries of the new crop of Sugar were trilling. Cutton—No change in the value. Freights duil for want of produce. Exchange 2: 262. At 8th Janeiro Coffee was firmer at an infrance of 5 to 160 reis; demand for superior good. Exchange 2: 262.

NAPLES.

TURIN, Friday.—Admiral Persano has commenced and suspended firing on the royalists near Gaeta.

The news of a mysterious excellion under General Turn has been declared a pure invention.

THE WARSAW CONTINUNCE.

LONDON, Friday, The correspondent of The Times
t Vienna supplies information as to what passed at

The monarchs and their ministers had several inter views, but did little more than exchange opinions con-cerning the state of Europe, which was drawn up, but not signed, because the sovercies and their ministers could not come to an understanding on several matters

of importance.
Gorclaskoff failed to convince the Prussian and Aus Gorchakoff failed to convine a solution and the salvaniageous to all parties if the treaty of March, 1856, were subjected to a revision. Russia is exceedingly destrous of regaining her position on the Danabe, and doing away with the neutrality of the Black Sec. It is related that Gorchakoff and Reichberg had an altercation at the

very first interview. The Poles displayed such a disloyal spirit while Alexender was at Warsaw that his Majoriy was quable to conceal the vexation he felt.

The Heralt's Paris correspondent mays the Government has contracted with private any builders for the immediate construction of 150 trong most steam guadouts, to mount a single rifle in the bows and have a small draft of water.

Captains in the French mercantile making have been for the state of the contract of the c

informed by circulers from the a laister of Marine that in the event of war they will be taken into the service as record lieutenants. As the paper it is has given dissatisfaction, it is said that it will be proposed to give

them a pension.

It is reported that Mr. Whit worth has contracted to supply the French with any number of his rides at £4 each.

RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress of Russia was dead.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL LANGE TO A Second the three days, including Wednesday, were the base including 35,000 bales to speculators and exporters. These is been an advance of first, by in. The late new from A spine cancel the rise in divided by in. The late new from A spine cancel the rise in divided by in. The late new from Manchester are closes with an appearat renders.

Thank Report — The advise from Manchester are favorable, the market for Correct come using quiet and firm.

Liverpool. Briansturi did nucl. — B conductuffe are generally steedy and quiet. Missadeen, Spones & Co., Wakefield Nash & Co., and others, spont Flour opened dell, Wakefield Nash & Co., and others, spont Flour opened dell, with quotations barely maintained. by 11 90s 12 4; Southern, TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Cotton Count leng quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF Market, —Breadstuffe are generally steedy and quiet. Market Co., and others, report Flour opened dail, with quotations leavely maintained. But closed from the quiet and firm: Red Venera, 11 os 12.4; Southern, Wheat quiet and firm: Red Venera, 11 os 12.4; Southern, Whent quiet and firm: Red Venera, 11 os 12.4; Southern, with more firmness; March 38, 5235. Yellow, 30/239/6; White, 49/245.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions are guiet. Bigland, Athya & Co., and others report seef dail; Pork

quiet. Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report need dull, Porkers, Bacon quiet; Lard steady at 63; Tallow steady at 57; at

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. Sagar buoyant; Rice firm: Coffee quiet: Aches quiet for both sorts, and Pearls at 29 [6929]; Rocht steedy - Common 5, 545 [6]; Spirit Torpen tine firm at 34 6, 525; BREADSTQFES Steady, SCOAR 1.6,

bucyant, at an advance of 6d 31/. Coverns quiet. The firm Rice form. Tallow firmer at 60/. Lixaner Oil 20/, Lox non Muney Market.—The Money market is generally unchanged. Consols close at 92/272 for mo.ey as

Scaum.

LATEST, via Landauderry.—Laverson, Nov. 2.—
Cortion—The Brokers' Circular is not yet published, but the following forces are official: Sales of the wreet, 111,600 bales, including 40,000 to apeculaters, and 10,000 to exporters. The lower gualifies have improved [d], and in some cases [d] D D; fair and idding qualifies have advanced 42 id; the upper grades have advanced test. Stock in port, 65,600 bales, of which 512,000 are American. The official quotations are not yet producable. Sales to day about 12,000 bales; market very firm.
The official quotations are not yet producable. Sales to day about 12,000 bales; market very firm.
The solvices from Manchoster are favorables.
The Birkadstures market opens quiet, but steady. Corning; Yellow, 20,620,200, Provisions steady.
London, Friday.—Cornors, 92,000.

LONDON, Friday.—CONNOIS, 92[30:3]

LONDON MONRY MARKET.—The Times City Article, dated ou
Thursday evening, says: The Bank Court to-day made no
identition in the rate of discount, but further withdrawals of gild
continue. It is believed that an upward movement must be excerted in the course of a week or formight. The news from

48).

LONDON CORN MARKET.—Supply of foreign grain moderate.

Weather dry and cold. English and foreign Wheat sold preity
well at Monday's prices. Fleating cargoes move of at full rates,
and if sellers would only yield a little, the coast would soon be
clear. Flour sold fully as well. Indian Corn up to 48/. Oats
6d. dearer.

Win. George Brown, the Reform Mayor, was inau gurated to-day. He closed his inaugural address with a strong expression of Union sentiment. He declared he expressed the unanimous consent of the people of Baltimore, the largest of all Southern cities, when he said that the true policy of Maryland was to adhere to the Union so long as she could do so with honor and safety. Mayoralty Inauguration.

the Union so long as she could do so with honor and safety.

In conclusion, he said "No cause has yet arisen sufficient to justify the overthrow of the noblest and most beneficent Government ever established by human wisdom, and which is consecrated and endeared to the hearts of all, not only by the abundant blessings of the present noment, but by the sacred memories of the past, and the great hopes of the future."

The expediency of calling a mass meeting of the citizens to sustain the Union is much canvassed by our business men. A Southern gentleman made his appearance on Bultimore street this morning with a blue cockade on his hat. He was regarded with much curiosity, but evidently with very little favor.

Boiler Explosion.

Boiler Explosion.

OMAHA, N. T., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

The boiler in Davis's steam suw-mill, situated in the south part of the city, exploded this afternoon, completely demolishing the building, killing the engineer, named Benj. Kirkpatrick, and injuring two others. Mr. Kirkpatrick leaves no family. Mr. Thos. Davis, the owner of the nill, and a workman named Leffrer, are seriously scalded; but it is hoped both will recover. The nill is a total wreck. The boiler was thrown a distance of 150 feet. Loss, \$3,500; no insurance.

Southern Bank Bills. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860. Brokers are charging five per cent discount on South Carolina and Georgia bank bills.

Texas.

New-Orlkans, Monday, Nov. 12, 1869.

Texas gives a large majority for Breckinridge.

HELP FOR THE DRUNKARD.

Beside those scenes of unaffected excitement which are common whenever John B. Gough speaks on his wn subject, and which the advocacy of any cause might elicit if it were as full of earnestness and cleverness as this unprecedented popular orator's, a practical movement in the good cause formed an important part of the meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening.

Ingeniously offered to the Christian public as an entertainment of moral worth, but also excellent wit, as a melange of Gough's unapproachable illustrations of bleeding life in the raw places of civilization and of the old-fashioned pleadings of humanity, the purpose of those who instituted the meeting inclosed a very direct appeal to the vital energy of each individual present in behalf of the live object of so much eloquence and, if

we may say it, of intellectual profit.

The title "Social Responsibilities," as Mr. Gough confessed, was a sweet coating for the pill which it is his constant practice to prescribe, devised originally to oblige the Young Men's Christian Association of Lon don, who feared Temperance simple might be neither shaken nor taken by the public patient or patient publie, and gladly adopted by their young brethren of New-York from a motive equally shrewd. The audience was large, filling two-thirds of the seats, and among the persons on the platform were the original brand snatched from the burning, "Awful" Gardner, pious, née pugilist, and Mr. Peter Cooper,

The practical result of the evening was the establishment of the "Metropolitan Temperance League of the City of New-York," to which Mr. William E. Dodge called lingering attention after the streams of tearful and terrible anecdote, and funny compliment of the ladies, and bold and manly exhortations, had flowed from Mr. Gough with all the brilliant vivacity of a spring freshet for the space of an hour and a half, of which no minute, each with its smile or sob, was regretted by any one of the audience. It is but fair to state that no one distinct "social responsibility" rose o the surface at any time, although it was easy to trace the outlines of several such far below the glittering waves of eloquence.

None of the worthy young gentlemen who have in ngurated this great hunsine reformatory movementbe Metropolium League—could have listened to the enter without keenly realizing that the essence of all his eloquence is actual experience, and that the grand int of it all is, in the vulgate, that he has " been there' -been to the drunkard's hopeless home, whose tears and latters he pictures with such vivid reality; been where the stone touches that is thrown out from the uzzing fashion of Broadway to find corruption and a rune; been to the fountain-heads of the sorrow that neans and shivers and bides its bruises in the city crewde. A League of Wide-Awakes in the great empaign of hope against despair like Gough himself, enthusiastic and alert not alone in meetings crowded with comforts, but also in the dark lanes, the underground holes, the slums, wherever a hand lies trembling just out of the mire, and may be grasped and seld safe, may indeed be Metropolitan in reality as well as in name. For this penetrating sacrifice for the letim of a passion which is stronger even than woman's ve, is the lesson that Gough's life and labors impress upon hearts that can get red hot with pity for misery nug in a rounding sentence.

Ending his lecture with a stirring appeal for the constact against Setan about to be formed, the orator gave way to Mr. Dodge and the reading of the Conditution of the Metropolitan League. The preamble provides for drunkenness and misery-the 8,000 dramclors in the city, the bleeding hearts, and all the abatly projecties of this rolling drama-and the articles that follow provide for meetings, tracts, pledges, creenal efforts, and in general, an organzied and sys ematic raid upon Rum. The annual fee of membership will be one dollar.

The following officers were unanimously approved by the audience: President, Dr. Eleazur Parmlee; Vice-President, F. W. Ballard; Secretary, Austin Abbott: Treasurer, John Faulkner; Executive Committee, H. McCurdy, R. C. McCormick, jr., and others. With that Christian liberality for which he is distinguished Mr. Peter Cooper proffered the use of the Institute for the yearly meetings of the League, free of all expense, and the thanks of the meeting were tendered him. No further business in regard to this interesting movement was transacted.

CITY WIDE-AWAKES .- The City Wide-Awakes, at

a regular meeting last evening, resolved to attend the Irruguration on the 4th of March next, at Washington n masse, and in uniform. They will keep open their headquarters until after the next Election. To-morrow evening they visit Brooklyn, where they are entertaired by the Brooklyn Irrepressibles.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM Personal Nov. 13,-Nos. 29, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 23, 29, 30, 31, 33, 4, 36, 38, 30, 41, 42, 43, 46, 6. 4, 36, 38, 30, 41, 42, 45, 45, 6. BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 5, 16, 17, 19, 26, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 23, 29, 35. THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

How it is Received in Washington.

PPORTED ACTION BY SOUTH CAROLINA.

Opinions of L'be Southern Press.

KENTUL KY REPUDIATES SECESSION.

special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tricuns. WASHINGTON, Mor. day, Nov. 12, 1860.

The alleged excitement here concerning dismion is much exaggerated, and magufactured in dispatches to sensation papers out of very small) material. As this capital has no commerce, and is mainly dependent on Government, every disturbing cause is sensibly felt by property-holders whose whole means are invested here. No attempt at secession is expected in any State but South Carolina, though prudence is necessary to prevent sympathy and cooperation from others.

The nullifiers are rushing their movement in order to forestall the reaction which they know to be certain after the experience of 1851, and to prevent the moral influence which will be exerted from the South against this rash policy. They have got the cry, and will denounce as Abelitionists all who favor delay or concerted action. Still, much may be done in the next month, especially when the practical effects of these proceedings begin to be felt by a people already overtaxed.

The Banks of South Carolina must suspend soon under the demands already made upon them for specie by the return of their notes from all quarters. On Saturday they were refused in Baltimore for railroad fare, and the discount upon them is daily increasing. A money pressure is spreading through the South under the defensive restrictions of the banks, and negroes have fallen 30 per cent in value since this revolutionary scheme began.

The President admits the right of South Carolina to secede peaceably, and will not resist it, if the Convention there should so determine next month. Resistance, it is supposed, would produce more calamitous results. But, if she should attempt to open her ports, they would probably be blockaded in vindication of our revenue laws. And if she should try to set up an independent Government and send a Minister here, he could not be received. It is likely other nations would be notified that any such recognition on their part would be considered a casus belli. These are stated as probabilities, but with some reason.

The resignations of the Federal officeholders at Charleston have not been accepted, and will be retained by the President for further consideration. Alfred Huger, Postmaster of Charleston, has not sent one, and will not, except under coercion of public opinion, which is now disinelined to that extremity. Only one Postmaster in the State has signified his purpose to resign at a future day, unless the State should withdraw sooner. The Post-Office service is the most sensitive branch, and its pulse furnishes a good indication of the popular feeling.

THE CONSTITUTION'S SECESSION ARTICLE. The President personally directed the contra diction of the article in The Constitution, after the election, favoring secession, and distinctly notified his Cabinet, from one of whom it was believed to have emanated, that it must not be repeated. Five out of seven are avowedly against this whole scheme, and Messrs. Cobb and Thompson now speak of it as an event they fear and deplore, without pretending to advocate it.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. TOOMBS. Mr. Toombs's resignation from the Senate was rendered necessary by his pledges during the canvass. In holding on till the 4th of March, howhe takes the chances for a reelection, which everybody believes he desires. Georgia has no confidence in his counsel nor faith in his stability. He is trying to recover from his recent affiliation with Mr. Douglas. Last Winter he declared here that he wanted no better epitaph than-"Here lies the man who destroyed the Repub-

THE CLERKSHIP RESIGNATIONS.

The few departmental clerks who have resigned, to take effect on the 4th of March, with a view of making a newspaper flourish, were only temporarily employed, and appropriations for their service will be exhausted before that time. All the South Carolina and Georgia incumbents are still supporting the Constitution with

FUEL FOR THE FLAME.

Telegrams are received and sent from here with no other purpose than to create excitement and encourage the treasonable programme of the

To the Associated Press. Washington, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860. As far as can be ascertained, there is no disposition, either on the part of the Administration or of gentlemen of political prominence, to interfere in the present Southern movements, except, perhaps, in a friendly

It is now probable that the President will soon issue It is now probable that the President will soon issue an address or proclaration, as the election of delegates to the South Carolina Convention is to take place at an earlier day than was recently anticipated, and as, in consequence, there would not be sufficient time for the general circulation of an appeal through the annual Message, as originally contemplated.

Such is the alarm that Washington will not be continued as the reat of government that the value of real entire has been sensibly affected by the secession movement.

There is a rumor here, probably without the least foundation, that the Declaration of Independence of South Carolina was laid before the President to-day. This, however, requires confirmation.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Nov. 12, 1960.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GR., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

Mr. Hartridge has introduced a resolution in the Lepishtupe declaring Georgia out of the Union. A similar bill has been introduced, and calling a Convention to ratify. Both have been referred to a Committee. Senator Toombe's resignation is to take effect on the 4th of March, unless Georgia sooner secucles. A resolution was offered instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist the counting of the Electoral vote of those States which nullimed the Fugitive Slave Law. It was made the special order of the 20th.

A resolution was offered contemplating a call for a Southern Convention in February at Atlanta.

Offer of the provisions of the retaliatory bill exempts all foreign goods and merchandize imported to the State of Georgia and other Southern ports from State, Country, and Corporation tax after the first of January next. A bill has been introduced into both Houses, calling a Convention, to which all Federal affairs are to be referred. referred.

The Military State Convention met to-day. The strendance was large. Resolutions were passed favor-

Gov. Brown made a strong resistance speech, declaring the right of secession, and the duty of other States to swatain that right. He declared if the Federal troops attempted coercion, for every Georgian who fell in the conflict, the heads of two Foderal soldiera should atone for the outrage on State sovereignty
There is nothing interesting from the Legislature.
MORILE, Ala., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

Columna, S. C., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.
The Senate till to suspend the penalties of suspension of specia payments by banks, passed its second reading in the House.

The Convention bill was read the third time, and passed unanimously. Its title was changed to an act, and sent to the Senate to be ratified to-morrow utorn-

Mr. Trenholm's resolutions that the Joint Committee on Military of both Houses during the recess prepare a plan for arming the State, and that the Joint Commit-tee on Fir and a prepare a scheme to raise the necessary

supplies, a readopted.

Mr. Coffin proposed that the President of the Bank of the State be amborized to advertise till the 23d Nov. on the for scaled proposals for a loan of \$400,000. He was authorized by a friend to say that he would take \$10,000 at 1 per cent premieum. Not considered.

The bill to arm the State was recommitted.

A resolution was passed for the managers to give totice of the election.

The resolution for the Committee on Military to inquire into the propriety of fortifying various exposed

towns on the sencoust was lost.

The House met this evening and read the Bank bill third time. Its title was changed to an act, and it

was enabled to the Senate for ratification.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 12, 1960.

The affairs of the South attract much attention here, and the people are calmly awaiting the issue.

Meetings will probably be held in all the different consider of the State before the Legislature meets, for outsides of public opinion.

The voic of the State is as yet unascertained. Both parties figure out unajorities. Several counties are yet

to be heard from.

CINC.'NNATI, Monday, Nov. 12, 1869.

This morning's Commercial says that Mr. Breckinridge has determined to miske a trip to the Cotton
States, and address his fellow-citizens, urging them to

abide in the Union.

LEXISOTON, Ky., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

The runor that Mr. Breckinrid, e is going South to make Union speeches or to interfere in any manner with the troubles of the Secessionists, is without found-

SECESSION REPUDIATED IN KENTUCKY.

HENDERSON, Ky., Monday, Nov. 12, 1860. A large and enthusiastic meeting, irrespective of party, was held here to-day. Ex-Gov. Dixon presided. Strong Union speeches were made by Bell, Breckin-riege, and Douglas men. Union resolutions were unanimously adopted, and escession was strongly deprecated. A meeting of the people of the whole country is called for Saturday next, at Louisville.

The Bell and Douglas parties held a meeting here to-day, and passed resolutions denouncing in strong terms any attempts at secession or distinct by any State. Speeches were made by Leslie Coombs and others.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS. The full copy of various resolutions noticed by tele-graph as having passed the Legislature of South Caro-

ON CALLING A STATE CONVENTION. ON CALLING A STATE CONVENTION.

1. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina in General Assembly contened, That a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina is hereby evidenced to seemble, in the town of Coulombia, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general welfare of the State, in view of her relations with the Northern States and the Government of the United States, and the engine of take care that the commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment.

2. And be it further Resolved. That on the 22d day of November instant, and on the day following, the managers of elections for the several Election Districts in this State shall after giving public notice, as in cases of elections for members of the Logis.

time.

4. And he it further Resolved. That all free white male citizons of this State of the age of twenty-one years and upward, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention.

5. And he it further Resolved. That the Delegates elected to said Convention shall assemble at the State Capitol on the seventeenth day of December next.

6. And he is further Resolved. That the Delegates who shall at end the said Convention, shall be authorized to receive from the resource the said Convention, shall be authorized to receive from the pressure the said Convention, shall be authorized to receive from the

ARMS.

Resolved, As the sense of this General Assembly, that the election of a Black Republican to the Preddency of the United States, will be the triumph and practical application of principles incompatible with the peace and safety of the Southern States. nier.
Resolved, That a Commissioner be elected by joint ballot of the whose Lepkiantre will then be in session, to announce to the Government of that State, that South Carolina in view of the impending danger, will simmediately put herself in a state of elficient inditary defense, and will cordially cooperate with the State of Georgia in measures for the protection of Southern interest, and to express the readiness of this State to cooperate with the State of Georgia, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, in the confederacy, and to resome the other Southern States, in whitenevery rotate present to be union, and forming a separate Southern Confederacy;

Brackred That the Committees on the Military of the Sonate and of the Home of Representatives be instructed to meet during the recess, and to prepare a plan for arming the State, and for organizing a portmanent Military Bureau; and that the said Committees he instructed to report by bill to their respective Houses, on the first day of the reassembling of the General Assembly.

embly, That the Committee of Ways and Means of the needed, That the Committee of Ways and Means of the needed of Representatives be instructed to six during the recess, prepare a bill for missing supplies necessary to carry into it the meanures recommended by the Milliary Committee, to report by bill on the first day of the reassembling of the cond Assembly.

eneral Assembly.

Resolved. That the Governor be requested immediately to pupily the #ic 200 appropriated by the last General Assembly to be purchase of arms.

Resolved, That, immediately after the election of the Commissoner to the State of Georgia, this General Assembly do take a cross until the third Monday, being the 19th day of November

recease until the third Monday, being the 19th day of November inst., at 7 c/eleck.

ON INDEMNIFYING FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the citizens of South Caralina, who have held offices under the General Government, should be indemnified against any pecuniary hability or less they may linear in consequence of their resignation of such clines, on account of the election of the condidate for the Presidency of the Black Republican party.

Resolved, That the sum of one million dollars be raised for the mee gnd defense of the State in this emergency, and that the Committee of Ways and Monas be directed to inquire into the mode of raising this money.

[This was amended, and passed as follows:]

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs to incurie into the expediency of appropriating four hundred thotaund dollars for purchase of arms and ammunition, becomeny to put the State in a position of defense.

JUDGE MAGRATH'S RESIGNATION SPEECH. At the session of the United States District Court, in

Charleston, S. C., on the Sth, Judge Magrath spoke as The business of the Term has been disposed of, "The business of the Term has been disposed of and, under ordinary circumstances, it would be my inty to dismiss you to your several avocations with my thanks for your presence and aid. But now I have onething more to do, the omission of which would not be consistent with propriety. In the political islory of the United States an event has happened of omirous import to fifteen slaveholding States. The state of which we are citizens has been always unterstood to have deliberately fixed its purpose wheaver that event should happen. Feeling an assurance of what will be the action of the State, I consider it my duty, without delay, to prepare to obey its wishers. my duty, without delay, to prepare to obey its wishes. That preparation is made by the resignation of the office I have held. For the last time I have, as a Judge of the United States, administered the laws of the United States within the limits of the State of South United States within the limits of the State of South Carolina. While thus acting in obedience to a rense of duty, I cannot be indifferent to the emotions it mus produce. That department of Government which; believe, has best maintained its integrity and preserve its purity, has been suspended. So far as I am concerned, the Temple of Justice, raised under U a Consticeried, the Temple of Justice, raised under U is Consti-tution of the United States, is now closed. If it shall be never again opened, I thank God that its doors have been closed before its altar has been desty-rated with sacrines to tyranny. May I not say to you, that in the fature which we are about to pene trate, next to the reliance we should place in the goodness of that God who will guide us in the right way, should be, God, who will guide us in the right way, should be, our confidence in our State, and our obedience to italiaws. We are about to sever our refutions with others, because they have broken their covenant with us. Let us not break the covenant we have made wish each other. Let us not forget that, what the laws of our State require become our dut, as. And that he wine acts against the wish, or without the command of his State, usurps that sovereign at a choice which we must maintain inviolate.

PUBLIC MEETING IN FLORIDA.

towing resolutions:

We are advised of the certainty of the election of
Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and Hannial Hamin. Vice President, upon a sectional platform, at yari-

ance with the constitution of the United States, and derogatory to the rights and interests of the Southern States; Therefore, be it

Eccolord, That we regard such election as a virtual dissolution of the Union under the present Constitution.

Excolord, That we have beard with great satisfaction the resignation of the Union under the present Constitution.

Before, An accent meeting in this city of Southern Medical States District Judge nation of the Union. At C. Magrath, United States District Judge nation of the Hou, A. C. Magrath, United States District Judge to the State of South Carolina, and James Conner, easy, United States District Autorney, and the content of the recent Presidential election, and its powering the content of the conner of the recent Presidential election, and its powering the conner of the recent Presidential election, and its powering the conner of the recent Presidential election, and its powering the connection of the Connect be it

Essalved, "Lat we regard such election as a virtual dissolution
of the Union unds," the present Constitution.

Resolved, That we have beard with great entifaction the resignation of the Hon. A. C. Magrath. United States District Judge
nation of the Hon. A. C. Magrath. United States District Judge
for the State of South Ca. Tolina, and James Comer, ess. United
for the State of South Ca. Tolina, and James Comer, ess. United
for the State of South Ca. The states Judges and District Attoruser in Footida.

Resolved, That the savarance of the Hon. W. F. Colcock. Collector of the Port of Charleston, and M. Jacobs, con., Surveyor,
that they will not hold office under a Black it, "sublican Administration, has been received with great satisfaction.

Resolved. That the determination of our Collector and Disputy
Collector to pursue a similar course, meets with the host? approval of this meeting.

After addresses from T. G. Jones, Ex-Covern. T
Broome, and others, said resolutions were unanimously
adopted.

adopted.

Joseph Feugon then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Ecolecd. That the members of the Legislature from this county are instructed to support a proper bill, having for its object the calling of a Convention of the people of this State, to determine upon the course to be pursued in the present canes.

THE RESIGNATIONS

THE RESIGNATIONS.

The Charleston News publishes the following notices of intention to resign, given by Federal officeholders: Messas. Entrous: Having been frequently interrogated during the last two days, as to whether I would continue to hold the office of United States Commissioner. I consider that it is due to myself that my fellow-citizens should not misunderstand the position I occupy.

A United States Commissioner derives his office not from the Government, but by appointment of the United States Judges, and is therefore subject only to them. On the resignation of the Judge, if not by that act deprived of office, my occupation is virtually so far gone that there is nothing left for me to resign, and I am, to all intents and purposes, functus afficies.

Respectfully, Sc... Respectfully, Sc... (GHICHRIST. NAY AGENTS OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., NOV. 9, 1663.)

To the Editors of The Evening News:

GENTLEMENT, Having held office under the Federal Government for thirty-one years, I trust it is scarcely necessary to inform my friends that I shall not hold my office as Navy Agoat, at this port, under a Union Administration.

Very respectfully, yours.

U. S. PENSION AGENCY OFFICE, SN. D. HERIOT.

U. S. PENSION AGENCY OFFICE, SN. D. HERIOT.

SN. Helding the office of U. S. Aruny and Navy Pension

U. S. PENSION AGENCY OF S. P. S. P. S. P. S. P. S. C., Nov. 9, 1939. To the Editor of The Charleston News.

Sir: Holding the office of U. S. Army and Navy Pension Agent for South Carolina, I may be pardoned for obtricing my self upon the notice of the public at this time, but it can haddy for necessary to say that when my native State acts in her soverelyn capacity, my allegiance to her is paramount, and I stand or fall with her.

Very respectfully, yours.

BENJ. G. HERIOT.

erelyn capacity, my allegiance to her is paramount, and I st and or full with her. Very respectfully, very:

To the Editor of The Evening News.

Hearthy indorsing the sentiments of the rest of the family, they have to announce to my numerous friends of the Press at the South, that I propose shortly to resume my ide occupations. Occupying only a subordinate position as one of the Federal officers, I am not called upon to other any resignation at this time, but will simply repeat what I have long said to my friends, that whether South Carolina secedes or submits, my present "occupation" gene."

Mass-use Editorial secedes or submits, my present "occupation" gene."

Mass-use Editorial secedes of submits, my present "occupation" gene."

Mass-use Editorial to which as a citizen I owe individual ond devoted allegiance. I would state that under no circumstances will I hold the office of United States Commissioner (under my present, or any fature appointment) under the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

Respectfully,

To the Editors of The Charleston Courier.

Gentlement of the General Government, I have considered it unaccessary to obtune rayself upon the public—shing I am always onwilling to do. Ent, in order that my position may not be misunderstood, I beg leave to say through the columns of your paper, that I am now, as ever, ready at the call of the State of South Carolina, to devote my cell and my fortunes to her service, and await her dictation and summons.

Very respectfully, EDWARD B WHITE.

Charleston, S. C., November 9, 1860.

OPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

We do not believe that this Union will endure three months. The announcement of the Republican victory of the North sounded to our ears like the death-knell of this United Confederacy. We are not of those who shut their eyes and close their ears to the storm. The

shut their eyes and close their ears to the storm. The Southern States will not tamely submit to be governed by a party that declares eternal war on their constitutional rights. It is time that Southern men should look around and see to what this thing is to lead; whether the freemen of the South are to be stripped of their property, or whether they are to maintain their constitutional rights.

What effect the mere election of Lincoln will have on the commercial and financial interests of the whole country, we are unable to conjecture. The thing is now upon us. We repeat, the deed is done.

From The Clarke County (Fa.) Journal, Nov. 9.

We advance to the discharge of a solemn duty in hoisting, for ourselves, the flag of disunion. It is a solemn duty binding upon us, because we believe in our conscience that it is right and necessary, and the will of that Providence which has always guided us as a people. If Providence points clearly to anything in the future, it does to the separation of these Northern and Southern States from each other. We cannot live together in peace and equality, because the North and Southern States from each other. We cannot live together in peace and equality, because the North are conscientious in claiming a right to agitate our domestic institutions, and because they are greater, and therefore, in a political sense, the master section. We were not born to be mastered, nor to submit to inferior position. There is no alternative but separation from those who seek to be our rulers or else abject submission to their yoke. Who can hesitate what he will or ought to do?

The contest in the South has been unparalleled in the noderation with which it has been conducted. All parties here have been united in their opposition to this sectional, unconstitutional organization. They

parties here have been united in harr opposition to this sectional, unconstitutional organization. They have differed as to the means by which its defeat was to be accomplished, but the some end was in the hearts and wills of all. Henceforward these minor differences should cease. With his vote we trust that every South-ern man has deposited in the ballot-box whatever of ern man has deposited in the ballot-box whate hitterness against his brother Southron the hitterness against his brother Southron the "four hend" of party may have conjured. It is not unnatural that pride of opinion, ambition for place, an intemperate real for the success of this or that favorite should, in the heat of the strife, have agitated the waters; but, henceforth, the strong, deep current of Southern feeling should move on without a ripple to mar its polished surface. We fear that the vote of the strong of the received in the control of the strong of th mar its polished surface. We fear that the vote of yesterday has proclaimed our engines the victors. If so, what will prevent us from uniting as brothers in a common sentiment of resistance, and upon common means of defense. Let every man exercise the spirit of party from his breast, and give one hour's thought to his duty and his honer. We do not fear the result. From The Mentgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Nov. 8.

The chapter is finished; the supremacy of the Constitution is at an end. And now, men of the South

The chapter is unished; the supremacy of the Constitution is at an end. And now, men of the South! you have done what you could to prevent this disaster. Bravely have you fought for the Constitution, and the Union under the Constitution. You have poured out your blood like water to protect Northern shipping and Northern commerce in 1812, and Massachusetts replied by enacting a bill to imprison you if you dared claim your fugitive property on her soil. You sent your noblest sens to find a bloody grave on the plains of Mexico that the North might gain the Californian empire, and the North might gain the Californian empire, and the North responded by sending John Brown's horde to ravish your wives and daughters on your own soil, to man acre the brothers of those who fell in Mexico. You have contributed annually millions of revenue to build up the cities and enrich the merchants beyond the line, and New-York answers you by electing a Helperite and a free negro. the merchants beyond the line, and New lork answers you by electing a Helponic and a free negros to rule ever you. Your destiny is now in your own hands. You were powerles to save the election; you, could not prevent the Government from gaining 1 do the hands of those whose avowed purpose is your destruction. But you can save your country. The richthe hands of those whose avowed purpose is your destruction. But you can ave your country. The richest land that the sun ever shone on is yours; the resources of the South can command the treasurer of the European world. You are the great set power on earth, and can dictate to Christendom as a separate Confederacy; you can only sink to the condition of treland as members of this Union. The man of I had North are in cornect on a sentiment. Shall you be less determined on a quartion that involves your very existence? Organize! We can now enforce a per act able secretion. The time may come, will come, I are come, if you delay, when you can gain your free dom if at all, only as the colonies gained it when they are uncated—only as our forefathers gained it when they neated—only as our forefathers gained it wher i they fought the battle of Disunion, through toil and blood-shed, through carnage and desolation.

ANOTHER MEETING OF SOUTHERN MEDI CAL STUDENTS.

Yesterday afternoon the Southern stud ents of the Thirteenth-street Medical College held a me eting in the lecture-room of the institution, to consider what theps they would take in view of the present state of affairs South. Thirty-two students and three or four me studens of the Faculty were present. (Four members of the Faculty are Southerners.)

Mr. J. J. McElwee of Missouri called the ' neeting to

order, and Mr. James H. Pordy of Virginia was chosen Chairman. Mr. McElwee was called to act as Sec-A Compiltee of three, Mr. Calhour . Hill of North

Carolina being Chairman, was then a pointed to retire and draft resolutions. Prof. Raphael, a Virginian, sav, that he thought the

students should draw a distinct on between polities and medical education; and he did not deem that the election of Mr. Linco'n should be a cause for students-no matter what section of the country they were from-to give up the superior bespital and other advantages that New-York afforded them over every other city in the

The Committee, after conference, reported the following resolutions:

We seen. We are advised of the certainty of the election of the shear Lincoln as President upon a sectional platform, at variable multiple of the certainty of the decimal platform, at variable multiple of the certainty of the election of the shear Lincoln as President, upon a sectional platform, at variable multiple of the certainty of the certainty of the certainty of the certainty of the present respect of affairs in the South was not legitimately the immediate result of any political influence, but a turbulent state which a lot of alarmints had been also as a constant of the certainty of the certainty of the certainty of the present respect of affairs in the South was not legitimately the immediate result of any political influence, but a turbulent state which a lot of alarmints had been also as a constant of the certainty of the certainty of the certainty of the present respect of affairs in the South was not legitimately the immediate result of any political influence.

rei low students, we have no just prefect for forfeiting the chirfei low students, we have no just prefect for forfeiting the chircal and other advantages we are enjoying here in cultivating our
Rese, red. That we remain at our posts, and counsel our Southern bre here in other Northern schools to do so, andil dry to
our respective States shall summon us away from our studies at
our respective States shall summon us away from our studies at
our respective States shall summon us away from our studies at
the call of a variotism, when we piedge ourselves to obey, as loys
the call of the Southern States.

J. J. McEliw ur, Secretary, Missouri.

Prof. Reese of Maryland spoke to the resolutions in
the same vein as the previous speaker. Here, he
thought, as in Philadelphia a short time ago, there was
an effort made to get up a stampede of Southern student, a but he hoped they would recognize no political
distinctions until there was something growing out
of the methat would affect their devotion to science;
then the ere would be a just pretext for throwing up
their st udies.

The Chairman was about to put the resolutions,
when Pref. Gardiner of New-York, said he would like
to say a wetd or two. He inquired why Southern
students the nightif desirable to leave the largest city and
the greatest loog just advantages in the United States?
Did the Pres. dent elect propose any change in the United

to any a w ord or two. He inquired why Southern studentath might it desirable to leave the largest city and the greatest bost its advantages in the United States? Did the Pres, 'dent elect propose any change in the United States Disper vatory? Were the hospitals to be closed to Southernen? Were the facilities for dissection to be interfered w ith? Was ever "hog and hominy" struck out of the bill of fure of New-York hotels and bearding-houses; [Laughter,] In short, was any great change in the opportunities for medical study or in the comforts of 1 if to be made? If nothing of the kird was to be done, leave New-York, any more than Americans should leave Paris when a change was made from a Republic to an entire off their own heads. The secession movement of stadents was made merely 1 o help along the fine and cry of a few ambitious men, desiring to create an alarm which they might turn to general account, politically, for themselves. Whether we were to have one Country and one President, or a divided country and two Presidents, be thought the Southern students had better stay here till one section or 1 he other of the reparated. Republic should interfere wit. I their medical education. To get that was what they we were for. (Applause.) Prof. Budd, who is also a New-Yorker, being called upon to speak, said it was the other of the resolutions with and the South—both disturbers—had got their was and both count amendment. The country had to the stand where the ultra men of the No. and the south—both disturbers—had got their and the South—both disturbers—had got their and contract of the stand where the ultra men of the No. and the south—both disturbers—had got their and contract of the stand where the ultra men of the No. and the south—both disturbers—had got their and contract of the elegation of the

where the ultra men of the No.
both disturbers—had got their twanted the spoils, and both were up high, in excitement, to show the The resolutions were then put meusly, and a call was made for:

the resolutions with had got to the stan with and the South-macks up, and both endeavoring to ge melves off.

The resolutions were then put meusly, and a call was made for:

the resolutions with had got to the stan with and the South-macks up, and both endeavoring to ge melves off.

The resolutions with had got to the stan with and the South-macks up, and both endeavoring to ge melves off. acks up, and both endeavoring to get uselves off.
and carried unant-

He spid he had been at the had ridgers the other night, saw the process of the pr

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY PRACTICE & T 1 FORT HAM-LITON. -The City Guard, Capt. Mansfield Lie well, made their second visit to Fort Hamilton yest ord my, for the purpose of practicing in the use of cam non. were set up in the Lower Bay, at the dis tence of a mile from the fort. At 10 o'clock the "(lua rd," numbering 63 rank and file, in uniform, embar kec I on board the steamer Peconic, furnished by the Un Company, at the foot of Wall street, being 7 at tended by a considerable number of distinguished ge nth men, military and civic, as invited guests. The sail down the bay was pleasant, and soon accomplished l, b at the fort was found nearly deserted. The gates we are opened by the United States orderly sergeant in ch ar quiet appearance of things was account ed fact that 50 of the soldiers of the fort had be Saturday, by order of the War Depart me ant, to Carolina, there to take possession of and defe me I one of the United States forts, in view of the pres ant state of

secession sentiment existing in the South .. The battlements of the fort were mount ad and seven Barbette guns manned, ander the commis and, as officers of the day, of Capt. Lov ell, First Lieuf. Stone, Second Lient, Banks, and Second Second Lieut. Presentt.

The target-firing was considered a great success There were 18 shots fired. The first 1 wound was fired at a fixed target, and on the second rot and the first buil went through it; the second shot of the second round demolished it. After this the firing was at moving objects, fleating in the water with the tide. A couple of barrols had I seen fastened to one at nother ler athwise, by means of the ree planks, giving the starget the appearance of a flow ing log. The gans k ept boom ing away at them with a variety of success, until all t he targets fleated out c frange of the guns, an d the com plement of the artilleri sta became exhausted voith the er contion of eighteen re unds.

Satisfact don was expressed on all bands, a fter the exercises of the day were concluded, and the cultivation of so use ful and patriotic an art on the prart of a city volunter r company received the higher a oneomiums from the guests. On the way homewr and, after the course prion of an elegant callation, peeches were made and toasts drank, which were all , or nearly all, of a v ilitary character. Among those who entertained the company with speeches were Co i. Burniam, the City Marstal, Brigadier-General I Jall, Mr. Smith, Pre sident of the Union Ferry Comps any, Capt. Lovell, Mr Lovall of Savannah (the captai o's brother), one or tw o Assemblymen, and representatives of the Chamber o' / Commerce. This excursion is the last one for the present serson. The continuation of the practice will

be deferred until next Spring.

ERPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,-The Expentive Committee of the Ropublican Central Committee held a regular meeting last evening at their head. quarters, No. 618 Broadway. After routing business. the fixing of Primary Elections for the Charter Ele co tion came up. An amendment was offered that the Firmary Meetings be urged not to renominate may Republican members of the Common Council, and sing them who were in favor of the Japanese and die. This was opposed as dictatorial and unnecessary. After the mover of the amendment had drawn out the thetic and unmimous condemnation of the swin dle by the Conmittee, he withdrew it, his object have ng been obtained. The feeling of the Committee w as very strongly expressed against paying the bills to the pres-sent form, and against all who had voted for paying them.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE Dirot.-Some time during Sunday nig ht the New-York and Eric Depot, at Jersey City, w as feloniously entered, and over \$10,000 in bills and st pecie was taken from the safe. There were no marks f ground the building or sufe to indicate the work of a burglar, as the building and the safe had doubtless been opened with keys. The money was deposited on Saturday night for the purpose of paying off the v en yesterday. The matter has been placed in the b ands of detectives for the purpose of ferreting out the cobber.

Hubson County Canvass. - The County Canvassers met yesterday. The total n amber of votes for Congress was: Nehemiah Perr , 4,799; Wm. Pennington, 3,902. Perry's majority, ',97. The canvass on Electe rs was not entirely completed.

To-day Company ", Second Regiment, Boston National Guard, will be reviewed in the Park by his Excellency, Fernand o Wood.

Union. Suppose they had been in Paris pursaing their studies under the Presidency of Napoleon, would his election as Ep-poror have been a cause for them to At a neeting of the citizens of Fernandina, Florida, ascembled at the Town Hull, on the S.b. The people here appear almost unanimously in favor accession. Several corp. of Minute-Menare organizing. neary frosts. May is plenty in this mention at \$50 long